

June 17, 1863

## Battle of Aldie

Confederate Cavalry under

J. E. B. Stuart (Feb 6, 1833 -

May 12, 1864) failed to drive  
back Union forces

at Aldie, June 17, 1863  
during South's invasion  
of the North.

May 1, 1863

1912 Dates J-BK

Battle: Chancellorsville

Confed Lee

w/90,000

lost 13,019

defeated

Hooker

w/90,000

lost 17,197

May 1-4, 1863

1912 Dates J-BK

CHANCELLORSVILLE

With a Federal army numbering over 100,000 Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker occupied CHANCELLORSVILLE, Va. and began to harass the Confederates near Fredericksburg where Lee was stationed with 90,000 men. On May 1, one of Hooker's Divisions encountered the Confederates and after a brief skirmish was driven back. On May 2, an attack

was made by the Confederates, led  
by "Stonewall" Jackson, in which Jackson  
was mortally wounded and his  
men finally repulsed. On May 31 & 4th  
the fighting continued and resulted in  
the retreat of Hooker with a loss of  
17,199 men. The Confederates lost 13,019  
men.

May 2, 1863

Grant had Fort Gibson and the Confederates evacuated Grand Gulf.

Grant with force of 43,000 had a secure base of supplies at Grand Gulf, but he did not continue to supply his army from that point. Stopping only long enough to arrange for the transport of his ammunition & to get what rations he could of hard bread, coffee and salt

he cut loose from his base and lived upon  
the country where he found a sufficiency of  
beef, mutton, poultry, bacon, molasses and  
frage. Opposed to him were PEMBERTON  
with probably 40,000 in Vicksburg and along the  
line of the railroad and Joseph E. Johnston with  
nearly 15,000 in Jackson.

May 2, 1863

Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson was accidentally wounded by his own men at Chancellorsville, Va. and died 8 days later.

May 2, 1863

The contest was between Lee's  
and Hooker's armies.

After his retreat Hooker decided to  
remain on the defensive  
he knew better than make  
a frontal attack.



May 2, 1863

Jackson made a rapid movement and attacked the Federal flank. The Union soldiers were getting supper ready - some playing cards. Shortly before 6 the Confederates bugles sounded Jackson hurled most of his 31,000 upon the hapless 9000 of the Eleventh (Union) Corps.

For the Confederates, the victory

was dearly bought. Jackson had ridden forward with his escort beyond the line of battle. They were fired upon by Federal troops. The little party turned back and as they rode through the obscurity of the night were mistaken for Union horsemen & shot at by their own soldiers. Jackson received a mortal wound.

Sickles (Union) (night was dark & full moon) managed to fight his way back and re-occupy his breastworks.

May 3 - 18, 1863

Apr 30 - May 18 = 19 days

moving with extraordinary rapidity and throwing upon each detachment of the Confederates, a superior force, Grant defeated them in detail and cleared the way to his final objective point. In 19 days he had crossed the great river into enemy territory, had marched 180 miles through very difficult country, forded currents, had fought & won 5 distinct battles inflicting a greater loss upon the enemy than he himself sustained and capturing many

common and field pieces, had taken the capital of the  
State (Jackson, Miss) and destroyed its arsenals  
and military manufactures, (no communication  
with his government for 10 days) and was  
now in the rear of Vicksburg. Federal fleet  
within long supporting distance

Exp in Commerce. May 10-20

Sunder  
May 3, 1863

Jackson's corps delivered an attack supported by troops under Lee's immediate command. Union soldiers resisted bravely. But Hooker was in a state of nervous collapse. Thirty to 35,000 fresh troops, near at hand & eager to fight were not called into action.

Shortly after 9 AM Hooker was knocked senseless by a cannon-ball striking

a pillar of the Chancellor House veranda against  
which he was leaning;

By 10AM. he was in full possession  
of the field

Midnight of May 4, 1863

Hooker assembled his available Corps  
Commanders. He said he would take upon  
himself the responsibility of recrossing  
the river. This movement was  
accomplished safely and without  
molestation.

The loss of the Union Army in Chancellorsville  
campaign 16,792; that of the  
Confederate 12,764.

Hooker's defeat was due to his lack of ability and nerve.

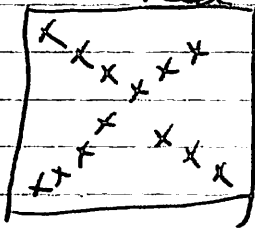
Chancellorsville remains a brilliant victory for Lee. To have overcome with his hungry ill-clad troops, an army double their number and abundantly supplied could only be the work of one who mastered men by his intellectual and moral greatness.

While Jackson was crushing the right of the Union Army, "Hooker with his two aides sat on the veranda of the Chancellors House enjoying the summer evening."



May 1863 - Mar 1865

Confederate Flag  
White  
Red Center



Blue X with  
13 white stars  
but these were never used  
13 stars in the  
Confederate flag.

mon  
~~June~~ 1863

After the Battle of Chancellorsville, Lee gave his troops a rest of some weeks. He reorganized the Army, dividing it into 3 Corps of 3 divisions each, commanded by Longstreet, Ewell and A.P. Hill. He decided on an invasion of Pennsylvania.

Such a movement would draw Hooker away and retake where Vicksburg

May 10, 1863

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"Stonewall" Jackson dies of his  
wounds received early in May  
by his own men, accidentally

May 12, 1863

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Grant defeats Confederates at  
RAYMOND, MISS.

May 12, 1863

Battle of  
Black River Bridge  
East of Vicksburg  
Won by Grant

May 12, 1863

Battle of Raymond, Miss.  
SE. of Jackson, Miss.

Won by Grant

May 14, 1863

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Battle of Jackson, Mississippi  
Grant captured